

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

Published every Monday morning, by

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if preferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. offull blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.

THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-ff

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also, LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the articles at their store, on Main street.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 5th, 1815.

28.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ the use of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815.
Jacob Myers, complainant,
against
Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles
Myers, def'ts.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having entered his appearance herein according to the law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless, he said defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the next October Term, and answer the complaint in his bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some legally authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law—and this suit is continued till the next term. A copy. Attest,

34 JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. c. e.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815.
William Henderson's Heirs for
Samuel Woodson, complainants.
against Bernard Gaines and
others, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the heirs of David Gaines, dec. except Bernard Gaines, not having entered their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complaint in his bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks, agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,

34 JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. e.

The above named absent Defendants,

Will take notice, that on the last Saturday in September next, at the house of Robert Miller in the town of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, I shall between the hours of six o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M. proceed to take the depositions of Thomas Townsend and others, to be read as evidence in said suit.

34 SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

Fayette Circuit, Set:

JUNE TERM, 1815.

Walter Carr, against
David Crenshaw, John T. Haw.
Kins, John Hawkins, Walker
Hawkins, Ira Metcalf, Lyddal
Poles.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, leave is given him to amend his bill—which amendment was immediately made and filed: And on his motion it is ordered that Lyddal Boles be made a defendant thereto—and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of this complainant, it is ordered, that until he shall appear here on or before first day of next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession. A copy. Teste,

28 THOMAS BOUDREAU, C. F. C.

David Todd

HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

54 August 17.

J. Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting furs, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goat. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house, lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

1065 Prizes—Say 1065 Lots in the addition to the town of Nicholasville, at 14 dollars 8 1/2 cents each,

15,000

12,000 Prizes amounting to 120,000

12,000 Tickets at 100 Dollars each, is 120,000

Good and sufficient titles for all the property named in this scheme, will be made in 30 days after the drawing is completed, and possession given in 3 days. A part of the property is under rent until the 1st of January, 1816; the person shall be entitled to the rent, from the date of the result of his ticket.

A few of the tickets are yet unsold. The proprietor is desirous to sell the residue before the days of drawing—persons wishing to purchase will please apply at his old stand, opposite Samuel and George Trotter's. The following gentlemen will superintend the drawing as managers—JOHN BRADFORD, HUBBARD TAYLOR, JOHN HAWKINS, SAMUEL M'KEE, JOHN SUNNELL, JOHN GUTHRIE, ABRAHAM BEFOR, RICHARD TAYLOR and CHARLES RAILLEY. Should any unforeseen accident take place to prevent the attendance of all the above named managers, those that do attend will appoint others to officiate during the absence of those in the place of whom they were appointed.

Printers of the following places are requested to insert the above advertisement once, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, viz—Paris, Mayville, Frankfort, Winchester, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Georgetown, Shelbyville, Bardstown, and Louisville.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, August 22, 1815.—35

A Female Servant.

Wanted a Negro Woman of about

twenty years of age, accustomed to house business. For such a one a liberal price will be given. Apply to the printer.

July 31.

1065 Prizes—Say 1065 Lots in the addition to the town of Nicholasville, at 14 dollars 8 1/2 cents each,

15,000

12,000 Prizes amounting to 120,000

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DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, August 22, 1815.—35

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DAVID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Plating Establishment, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff & Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE.

Lexington, July 23d, 1815.

31.

Notice.

TO BE LET,

On Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, for the term of one year or more, the Plantation where Patrick Watson now lives, two and a half miles from Nicholasville, on the Hickman road.—

His place is an excellent stand for a tavern—there is about one hundred and twenty acres of cleared land, with a Barn, Stables, Stone Spring House, and other out houses, a never failing spring of water, an Apple Orchard of the best of fruit. The property was formerly the property of Jonas Davenport, dec'd.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,

Guardian for William and L. Davenport.

August 27.

35

Jessamine County, to wit:

Taken up by Robert S. Gatewood, living near

Mount Pleasant Meeting House, on the Waters of

Sinking Creek, a small Grey Mare, bob tail and

roached man, shot all round, about six years old,

and about 13 1/2 hands high—appraised to \$20.—

April 13, 1815. 34 JOHN M'CALPINE.

100 DOLLARS,

Paid in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, will gain

30,000 ! ! !

DAVID WILLIAMSON'S Scheme of Chances, for the distribution of property, will POSITIVELY commence drawing on Wednesday the 13th of September next, in Lexington;—and on that day 300 tickets will be drawn—on Thursday the day following 300—on Friday 300— and on Saturday 300—being the whole amount, 1,200 tickets.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

One Capital Prize, viz—The Square of Buildings, by the corner on Main and Mill streets, and extending up the latter to Presbyterian Alley. They are three distinct tenements, or store houses of brick, two of three stories high, and one of two stories. The rents of these houses are a handsome income, being situated in what may be called the very centre of the place for business. 24,000

One Capital Prize—A valuable farm of 160 Acres, on which there is a two story brick house, double barn, stone spring house, and other necessary buildings, a valuable orchard; and is well watered, and situated on Owings' and Wilkins' Streets, about three fourths of a mile from Lexington town bounds.

One Capital Prize—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber on Mill street, (generally called Poplar Row)—The style of this building, with the other improvements, its pleasant and convenient situation to business, renders it an desirable property as any in the town of Lexington, being the last drawn ticket.

One Capital Prize—A valuable farm of 100 acres, (called the Owings' farm tract) bounded on Owings' street and Limestone road. The situation of this property is generally admired; its improvements are dwelling houses, barn, stables, spring-house, &c. a young orchard now bearing fruit, an excellent garden in high state of cultivation, and has an excellent spring of never failing water, 15,000

One Capital Prize—One lot on Wilkins and Walnut streets, and adjoining the Lots of Mr. H. Hawkins, Esq. containing about 8 acres, all in wood, 2,000

One Capital Prize—One corner Lot on Mill and Fourth streets, immediately opposite the Seminary, 1,500

One Capital Prize—One Lot fronting on Mulberry street continued and Limestone road, immediately opposite to Mrs. Long's, 1,000

One Capital Prize—A part of Wm. R. Morton's tract containing near 7 acres, fronting on M-Adams street and lies immediately opposite Squirrel Spring all in Wood, 1,000

One Capital Prize—Part of Wm. R. Morton's tract of about 7 acres, adjoining to Lewis Sanders and Daniel Bradford, all in Wood, 1,000

ate it. From Harmony to Meadville is 64 miles, situated on French Creek, a handsome village of about 150 houses. It has a bank and several stores which supply the surrounding settlement with dry goods and groceries. The lands on French Creek are extremely rich and well situated for cultivation, productive in grain and capable of producing any kind of grain. The creek is navigable two thirds of the year and affords a cheap mode of transportation.

The land about Meadville belongs to a Holland company under the agency of Mr. Hidekooper, a genteel liberal man.

From Meadville to Waterford (late La Beuf from the lake of that name) is 27-miles. It is situated at the head of French Creek, and is likely to become an important post. It is well situated to supply the western country with arms and military stores. The United States have a large building there, which was intended for a military store house, but has not been since used. I believe it is now occupied by some individual at a small rent. From Waterford to Erie is 14 miles over a turnpike road made at the expense of a company and kept in good order. Within eight miles of Erie you ascend a hill which forms a ridge that surrounds the south side of Lake Erie, from which you have a grand view of that lake. Nothing can be more beautiful; you then descend gradually to the lake shore, which is about 30 feet bank above the level of the water. Erie is situated on the bank of the lake, protected by a peninsula 3 miles long and about 3-4 of a mile wide, which forms a harbor of nearly the same length, and about 1-2 or 2 miles wide. The passage out of this harbor is extremely difficult, being interlocked with bars, allowing a passage of seven feet water. On the point of the peninsula the navy has built a block-house, at present used as an ordnance yard and store-house. On the other shore the war department has two block-houses, the one a new and elegant structure, the other built by the immortal General Wayne, at the foot of which he was buried.

The lake shore abounds in alum; it is frequently collected in considerable quantities. Alum is found to preserve the human body after interment. Two or three years since it was proposed to remove the remains of the venerable General from the place where he was interred to the family vault. Upon opening the grave his body was found entire and the features perfect. The waters of the lake are said to have been rising for the last three years, but certainly have risen more rapidly during the last year. At present the beach road is overflowed, and the waters are up to the edge of the bank in every direction. The rise of water may be estimated at three feet elevation. To account for it accurately is not to be expected. Some attribute it to heavy snows to the north, others say that the Indians have a tradition of the periodical rise and fall of the waters every 15 years. This last cannot be tested, because few or none of the present settlers on the lake have resided there more than that time. The shores of the lake are but indifferently settled and the land but indifferently cleared.

The farms well cultivated are profitable in stock, but little grain made more than necessary for the home consumption.

In taking a view of that country, late the seat of war, it is easy to perceive that the arms of the enemy were not the greatest difficulties we had to contend with—it will require no argument now to prove that the command of the lakes is indispensable to a successful prosecution of any future war on that frontier.

From Erie I went to Detroit by water. The distance to the Islands is 160 miles, from thence to Detroit is 50 miles. The winds prevalent on this lake are from the west as well as the current; when it shifts to the eastward it produces foul weather and rough sea.

On arriving among the Islands we meet with smooth sea and may always find harbor. We did not make Put-in-bay, celebrated for the reception of Perry's squadron after his glorious victory, but we had a fine view of the Three Sisters Islands where the battle was fought, the middle one of which received Harrison's army previous to its landing on the Canada shore. It staid there three days and gave the enemy an opportunity of evacuating Amherstburg and Malden. The former is a small village situated a few miles within the River Detroit protected by the works at Malden, a military post destroyed by the enemy previous to the evacuation. At this time the works at Malden have been replaced and keep in check all the upper province, and command effectually the entrance of the river. When it is restored to its former owners a new channel must be found out or our vessels will at all times be subject to the insolence or courtesy of our late magnanimous enemy. The Island of Bois Blanc, situated opposite to and commanding Malden, forms a channel of 200 yards wide, the present ship channel up the river Detroit—Grass Isle forms a wide channel (but rendered dangerous by rocks) between itself and Bois Blanc while a third, but not navigable, channel is formed between Grass Isle and the Michigan shore.

The people in that country (who depend on the free navigation of the Lakes and River for their main supply and regular communication with the United States) feel an extreme anxiety about the occupation of Bois Blanc as a military post, there being but little doubt of its belonging to the U. States.

The river at Detroit is about 1100 yards wide nearly opposite to Sandwich, an insignificant village of perhaps 250 houses—Detroit rather more but not much better. Both places have suffered much by the war—nothing can exceed the beauty of the river Detroit, the banks on both sides form an elevation of from 12 to 20 feet nearly equal, and afford the most picturesque scenery. Lake Sinclair is only shut from the prospect by the intervention of a small island just at the head of the river.

On the 7th of May I arrived at Detroit; an Indian Council was then in session, held by that excellent and intelligent officer Lieutenant Gov. Woodbridge—I was present at an explanatory speech made by the Governor in answer to one made by the Indians the preceding day. The Governor used a bold and energetic language; he told them the truth, that they had been impious and perfidious, that the United States either wished for war or feared it. They made reply to the Governor sensible and pertinent, complained of the white people, that their great father the President they knew was their friend, but that his agents meaning the traders, imposed on them and him too—that

* This sentence implies a censure on general Harrison which the editor knows to be undeserved.—The general's means of transportation were insufficient, whether we consider the object in view or the forces and stores to be transported; and from this cause principally the delay was occasioned: Besides, the army was detained on the Middle Sister one whole day by high winds.—*Gaz. Editor.*

their lands were taken from them, and under color of treaties to which the nations were not made parties, that the agents of the U. States dealt with Indians for the purchase of those lands who were not authorised by the nation to sell them. The Orators were Naugeesais, a Potowatome, and Maiskeeman an Ottawa, both of whom had taken an active part in the war against the United States. There were many Chiefs present of considerable note who had been hostile and many who had continued friendly. Those who were friendly had but little to say to those who were not—Fear is the only cord that can bind the Indians to the United States. The surrender of Mackinaw and the establishment of a block-house at the head of Saganaw and one at the head of Green Bay with the re-establishment of Chicago, called Fort Dearborn, and a block-house at the old Fort St. Joseph's on the river of that name, will effectually curb the hostilities of all the Indians in the Michigan territory.

Since the war a Fort has been built at the entrance into Huron, called Fort Gratiot, which is deemed a very important check upon the Indians, and will as well as Mackinaw command the navigation of the upper lakes.

On my return from Detroit I visited Buffalo, 90 miles from Erie, and the falls of Niagara—we descended the river in an open boat; passed in our route Fort Erie and Black Rock commanding the entrance into the river from the opposite shores. Fort Erie is a heap of ruins, but now undergoing some repairs. My mind was forcibly impressed by the scene before me with the genius of the two nations.

On the American shore all was active industry in replacing and repairing the ravages of the war and as much as possible effacing its effects—troops disbanding, entrenchments levelling and every preparations making for cropping. On the Lake every thing that can float fitting out for transporting produce, goods, &c. to all parts of the shores—while the American navy were gradually preparing to be immersed in those waters over which they had so long sailed triumphant.

On the other shore, all was activity and bustle—troops marching, military works repairing, all the vessels belonging to the navy, which during the war had been hauled into docks, were fitted out ready to transport immense supplies of military stores and ordnance to the upper provinces. Officers on their way to select naval and military depots, and securing the waters of those lakes—and yet, with all this preparation in a few years, and our nation shall will it, the British power in that country can be annihilated. From Buffalo to Niagara fort, you could trace the footprints of an incendiary foe, not by the standing ruins of the burnt houses, but by the new houses and villages every where rising like phoenix from their ashes. While on the other shore, every thing was paralyzed by the influence of a military government. From Fort Erie to Grand Isle, the country is an open common—below that there is an appearance of cropping. None of the houses were burnt, although in occupation of the American troops, between Grand Isle and Queenstown, a distance of at least 18 miles. On Chest's farm a naval depot has been established. On the 1st of June, the Somers and Ohio were lying there loaded with goods, on the British government's account, for the upper lakes.

Two vessels were building there 150 tons each, and a great quantity of bands employed Timber is procured from Navy Island, just opposite. This island is supposed to belong to the U. States.

We landed at a house owned by an American emigrant. He had been embodied in the king's militia, during the war, and was taken prisoner. He had just returned, and was getting his farm in order. He seemed under great constraint, as an English officer was present.

We soon approached Chippeway creek, about three-quarters of a mile from the falls. This is a military post of such celebrity, that we approached it with great interest. It is the field that gave us knowledge of a Brown, a Ripley and a Scott. The river becomes very rapid here, and we put into the creek in the midst of fortifications, and surrounded by British soldiers, &c.

The officers received us politely and friendly, invited us to partake of their dinner, and afforded us every refreshment. An embankment is thrown up on the north side of the creek, as well as surrounding the place with a bank and ditch on the other three sides. A few cannon were planted at different angles of the work, with a blockhouse two stories high, and some store houses formed the principal public buildings in the place. The place other than the public buildings, contained but a few houses, to which the inhabitants were returning. It is the place of depot for the portage from Queenstown to the waters of Lake Erie. The rise of the waters of Lake Erie does not alter the wild aspect of the Rapids, or increase the grandeur and sublimity of the falls of Niagara. The British officers expressed much satisfaction at the peace with the U. States, and the prospect of a war on the continent.—They say the war in America produced them neither profit nor pleasure—that they were exiled from all amusements and had nothing but hard fighting. Several regiments were marching to Fort George, expecting to embark to go out of the country. The inhabitants were much dissatisfied with the termination of the war, before they heard of Bonaparte's return to France. At Queenstown some buildings were repairing, but they were indebted to the American shore for lumber and workmen—yet so embittered were the minds of the people against the Americans, that they could not restrain their abuse of the Yankees, as they call us.

The waters of the river below the falls are as high as they are above, and the current very rapid. Lewistown is improving fast, and has more houses now than it had before the war. That part of the state of New York bordering on the waters of the Niagara, and between Lakes Erie and Ontario, is destined in a few years to be a very important section of that state. The lands belonging to the old Holland Company are rapidly settling, and are managed with a liberality that does honor to the agent, Mr. Elliott.

There is a ridge forming the best road in the United States, that runs eighty miles through the country, from Lewistown to Canandaigua, in the heart of the state, and perhaps the greatest natural curiosity in the country. It is about 50 feet wide, declining on both sides, and forms the most perfect turnpike—and yet, with such a road before him, did General Izard march the American troops to Batavia, and from thence to Lewistown, to the astonishment of all New York. In expressing our surprise at this fact, in various places, the reply was—"we cannot account for it—no doubt the general acted under the orders of the War Department."

The rise of the waters makes the passage from Michigan into Lake Erie very easy. Canoes pass without unloading at the usual portages. Twenty canoes arrived at Detroit in May, from Green bay,

who had coasted the shores of Lake Michigan with sugars and peltry. They reported the news of peace having been received, which had greatly dismisseed the Indians with the British, who had told them, that the peace was only *breast high*, that they must hold fast the hatchet and that their great father the King, would soon assist and provide for them. A great many Indians were at Detroit, as well to attend the council as to trade; they were well treated by the government and were allowed to draw rations from the army contractor—Medal chief had died during the war, who bequeathed his honors to his grand-son, a fine looking young man, about 23 years old—the honor was conferred on him in full assembly of the chiefs. His father was present, and not being a chief, proves that Indian honors are not hereditary—the ceremony was impressive.

Letter of Marshal the Prince of Moskwa, to His Excellency the Duke of Otranto.

Monsieur Duke—The most detestable and the most lying rumours have been circulated for some days among the public, upon my conduct in this short and disastrous campaign. The public journals repeat them, and seem to give credit to the most odious calumny. After having fought for 25 years, and shed my blood for the glory and independence of my country, they dare to accuse me of treason! Me it is, whom they point out to the people, and even the army, as the author of the disaster which it has just encountered.

Compelled to break silence, for if it is

always painful to speak of one's self, it is

more especially so when one has to repel

calumny; I address myself to you M.

Duke, as President of the Provisional Government, to give you a faithful exposition of events, of which I have been a witness.

On the 11th June, I received an order from the Minister of War to repair to the imperial quarters. I had held no command, nor had I any information upon the composition and force of the army. Neither the Emperor nor the Minister had previously said any thing to me which could lead me to expect that I should be employed in this campaign. I was consequently taken at unawares, without horses, without equipage, without money, and I was obliged to borrow to enable me to repair to my destination. Arrived on the 12th at Laon, on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th at Beaumont, I purchased in the last named town of the Duke of Treviso, two horses, with which I repaired on the 15th to Charleroy, accompanied by my first Ad-de-camp, the only officer whom I had near me. I arrived at the moment when the enemy, attacked by our light troops, fell back upon Fleurus and Gosselies.

The Emperor ordered me immediately to put myself at the head of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry, commanded by the Lieut. Gens. d'Erlon and Reille, of the division of light cavalry of the guard under the orders of the Lieut. Gens. Lefebvre Desnouettes and Colbert, and of two divisions of cavalry of Count Valmy, and which formed eight divisions of infantry and four of cavalry. With these troops, of whom meanwhile I never had but a part under my command, I repulsed the enemy, and obliged him to evacuate Gosselies, Frasne, Mallet, and Hoppignies. There they took position with the exception of the 1st corps, which was yet at Marciennes, and which joined me the next day.

On the 16th I received an order to attack the English in their position of Quatre Bras. We marched upon the enemy with an enthusiasm difficult to be described; nothing resisted our impetuosity; the battle became general and the victory was not doubtful, when, in the moment in which I was about to advance the 1st corps of infantry, which until then had been left by me in reserve at Frasne, I learned that the emperor had disposed of it without informing me, as well as the division of Gerard of the 2d corps, to direct them upon St. Amand and support his left wing which was severely engaged against the Prussians.

The blow which this news gave me was terrible. Not having under my direction more than three divisions instead of eight, on which I calculated, I was obliged to suffer victory to escape, and in spite of my efforts, and in spite of the bravery and devotedness of the troops, I could do nothing more than preserve my position to the end of the day. Near 9 o'clock in the evening the 1st corps was sent back to me by the Emperor, for which he had no use. Thus, 25 or 30,000 men were, so to speak, paralyzed, and had been marched about during the whole battle with arms in their hands from the left to the right, and from the right to the left, without firing a gun.

It is impossible to avoid suspending for a moment these details, to remark to you M. Duke, all the consequences of this final movement, and in general of the bad dispositions made during the day.

By what fatality, for example, did the Emperor, instead of bringing all his force against Lord Wellington, who might have been attacked by surprise, and was not equal in force, regard this attack as secondary. How could the Emperor, after the passage of the Sambre, conceive the possibility of giving two battles in one day? That nevertheless took place, against forces double our numbers, and this, military men who saw it, have been unable to comprehend.

Instead of this, if he had left a corps of observation to restrain the Prussians, and

marching with his strongest masses to support me, the English army would have been undoubtedly destroyed between Quatre Bras and Genappe; and this position which separated the two allied armies once in our power, would have given the Emperor the facility of approaching the right of the Prussians, and crushing them in their turn. The general opinion in France, and especially in the army was that the Emperor wished only to destroy the British army, and the circumstances were favorable for that, but the desultories ordered it otherwise.

On the 17th, the army marched in the direction of Mount St. John.

On the 18th the battle commenced about one o'clock, and although the bulletin which gives the recital of it makes no mention of me, there is no need of my affirming that I was present.

Lieut. Gen. Count Drouet has already spoken of this battle in the House of Peers. His narrative is exact with the exception only of some important parts, on which he was either silent or ignorant, and which I ought to make known. About 7 o'clock in the evening, after the most frightful carnage I had ever seen, General Labadecy came to inform me from the emperor, that Marshal Grouchy had arrived on our right and had attacked the left of the English and Prussians united. This General officer proceeding along the line spread this news among the soldiers, whose courage and devotedness was always the same, and who gave new proofs of it at this moment, notwithstanding the fatigue with which they were exhausted.

In the mean time, what was my astonishment, I ought to say my indignation, when I learned some moments after that Marshal Grouchy had not arrived to our support, as it had just been assured to the whole army, but that 40 or 50,000 Prussians attacked our extreme right and forced it to fall back.—Whether the Emperor was deceived upon the moment when Marshal Grouchy might arrive to support him, or whether the march of the Marshal had been more retarded than had been anticipated by the efforts of the enemy, the fact is, that at the moment when his arrival was announced to us, he was only near Wavre upon the Dyle; that is, for us, as if he had been at a hundred leagues distance from our field of battle.

A short time after I saw arrive four regiments of the middle guard, conducted by the Emperor in person, who wished with these troops to renew the attack, and penetrate the centre of the enemy. He ordered me to march at their head with Gen. Lavant. Generals, officers, soldiers, all shewed the greatest intrepidity, but this corps of troops was too weak to be able to resist a long time the forces that the enemy opposed to them, and it was soon necessary to renounce the hope which for some moments, this attack had given.

Gen. Friant was struck by a ball at my side. I had my horse killed, and was thrown under him. The brave men, who will return from this terrible affair, will render me the justice, I hope of saying, that they saw me on foot, sword in hand, the whole evening, and that I quitted not the scene of carnage, but one of the last, and at the moment when retreat was necessary.

Meantime the Prussians continued their offensive movements, and our right sensibly fell back. The English in their turn advanced. There remained to us yet four squares of the old guards, placed advantageously for protecting the retreat. Those brave grenadiers, the elite of the army, successively forced to fall back, only yielded the ground foot by foot, until finally overwhelmed by numbers, they were almost entirely destroyed. From that moment the retrograde movement was ordered, and the army formed but a confused column. There was not heard, however, in the route, the cry of *save himself who can*, with which the army has been calumniated in the bulletin. As to myself, constantly in the rear guard, which I followed on foot, having had all my horses killed, exhausted with fatigue, covered with bruises, and having no longer strength to march, I owe my life to a corporal of the guard, who supported me in my march, and did not abandon me during the retreat.

Towards 11 o'clock in the evening, I found Lieut. Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, and Major Smidt, one of his officers, had the generosity to give me the only horse that he had remaining. Thus I arrived at Marciennes au Pont, at four in the morning, alone, without officers, ignorant of what had become of the Emperor, whom some time before the end of the battle I had entirely lost sight of, and whom I believed to be taken or slain.—Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes, whom I found in that city, told me that the Emperor was at Cambrai. I supposed that the Emperor would put me at the head of the corps of Marshal Grouchy, to cover the Sambre, and to facilitate the means of the troops rallying towards Avesnes, and in that persuasion I repaired to Beaumont. But some parties of cavalry following us very near, and having already intercepted the road of Mauberge and Phillippeville, I perceived the total impossibility of stopping a single soldier at that point, and of making any opposition to the progress of a victorious army. I continued my progress upon Avesnes, where I could not obtain any information of what had become of the Emperor.

In this state of things, obtaining no news of his Majesty or of the Major-General, the disorder increasing every moment, and with the exceptions of some regiments of the guard and the like, every one marching at pleasure, I determined to repair to Paris by St. Quentin, to make known as promptly as possible to the minister of war, the true state of affairs, so that he might at least, send to meet the army some new troops, and take immediately the measures which circumstances rendered necessary. On my arrival at Bourget, three leagues from Paris, I learned that the Emperor had passed there at nine o'clock in the morning.

This is, M. Duke, an exact recital of

that fatal campaign.

Now I demand of those who have survived of this beautiful and numerous army, in what manner I can be accused of the disaster of which our military annals afford no parallel. It is said I have betrayed the country, I who to serve it, have shown a zeal perhaps too great, which has betrayed me. But this calumny is not, and cannot be supported by any fact, by circumstances, by any presumption.

Whence then can these odious rumours proceed, which are all at once circulated with a frightful rapidity? If in my inquiries on this subject, I did not fear almost as much to discover, as to conceal the truth, I should declare, that every thing compels me to the belief, that I have been shamefully deceived, and it is attempted to envelop in the veil of treason, the faults and extravagances of this campaign; faults which care was taken not to acknowledge in the bulletins, which have appeared, and against which I have uselessly disclosed with the accents of truth, what I have just declared in the House of Peers.

I expect of the justice of your excellency, and to your kindness to me, that you will insert this letter in the public Journals, and give it the greatest publicity.

I renew to your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

NEY,

The Marshal Prince of Moskwa.

Paris, June 26. *Gazette de France.*

PROCLAMATION.

OF THE

of peers, communicating this decision.

Chamber of Peers, June 24.

After some warm discussion, and a third reading of the message from the representatives above mentioned, the articles were successively put to vote, and passed without a division.

House of Representatives, June 25.

A member moved, that it should be inserted in the Journal, that the acclamations of *vive l'empereur!* were unanimous, when the chamber proclaimed Napoleon II. emperor.

M. Dumolard seconded this motion, which was founded upon the most exact truth. The chamber decided, that the words "unanimous acclamations" should be inserted in the journal.

[Translated from the Baltimore Patriot]

PARIS, July 1st, 1815.

The corps of generals Gerard and Vandamme, which occupy the plain of Mount Rouge, have with them 16 trains of artillery, amounting to 150 pieces of cannon and 200 caissons.—The cavalry of gen. Vandamme has taken position at the wood Boulogne. We hear this morning a brisk firing towards Neuilly. A part of gen. Vandamme's corps appears to approach Versailles, which was taken possession of yesterday by the enemy.

The English to day have taken possession on the heights of Chatoulin and below Meudon.

The enemy yesterday took from us a post of 100 men; it was afterwards retaken, and the enemy lost 100 prisoners, who have been brought to head quarters.

The Marshal Grouchy is dismissed from his command. A voltigeur shot yesterday morning, an English officer who was reconnoitring a little too far; he brought off his horse, and found 600 guineas in his waist. Three chasseurs of the guard penetrated into the enemy's camp and made prisoner of a colonel.

The passage of the Seine by the allies was effected yesterday at Pecq. Thus the fortifications of Montmaurin have been turned, but they are not therefore useless; in the first place, they caused the enemy the loss of a day's march, of which the corps of gen. Vandamme profited to arrive for the defence of Paris: then the Prussians and English are placed further off from their point of retreat, and assuringly the loss of a battle on the left bank of the Seine would be much more disastrous than on the right. We also remark to-day, the enemy appear by their manoeuvres, to be sounding their way whilst our army wish to meet and stop them by a battle. Our military attitude has become respectable within two days, and to-day we are in a situation to have admitted the conditions of an honorable peace, and to stipulate for the independence of the nation and the interests of the army.

The report is renewed of Murat's having quitted Antibes for the waters of Greouls in Savoy; but another is in circulation, that he has died at Lyons in the house of the president of the imperial court.

Fifteen thousand sharp shooters of the National Guard are already armed and equipped; they have demanded to march and meet the enemy—others are following their example.

A great number of young men from the departments, called to the defence of Paris, arrive every moment. Fifteen hundred of the National Guard of Melun have also arrived, to co-operate in the defence of the capital.

Five hundred of the National Guard of Paris have presented themselves with their arms and baggage, at the headquarters of La Villette, for the purpose of being employed in the exterior defence of the capital.

Brussels, July 1.

The King of France has left Cambrai to repair to Compiegne; before he departed he addressed to the French nation the following:

PROCLAMATION.

THE KING, TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.
The gates of my kingdom at last open before me; I hasten to bring back my misled subjects to mitigate the calamities which I had wished to prevent to place myself a second time between the allied and the French armies, in the hope that the feelings of consideration of which I may be the object may tend to their preservation. This is the only way in which I have wished to take part in the war. I have not permitted any Prince of my family to appear in foreign ranks, and have restrained the courage of those of my servants who had been able to range themselves around me.

Returned to the soil of my country, I take pleasure in speaking confidence to my people. When I first re-appeared among you I found men's minds agitated and heated by conflicting passions. My views encountered on every side, nothing but difficulties and obstacles. My government was liable to commit errors; perhaps it did commit them. There are times when the purest intentions are insufficient to direct, or sometimes they even mislead.

Experience alone could teach; it shall not be lost. All that can save France is my wish.

My subjects have learned by cruel trials, that the principle of the legitimacy of sovereigns is one of the fundamental bases of social order—the only one upon which amidst a great nation, a wise and well ordered liberty can be established.

This doctrine has thus been proclaim-

ed as that of all Europe. I had previously consecrated it by my charter, and I claim to add to that charter all the guarantees which can secure the benefits of it.

The unity of ministry is the strongest that I can offer. I mean that it should exist and that the frank and firm march of my Council should guarantee all interests and calm all inquietudes.

Some have talked latterly of the restoration of tithes and feudal rights. This is invented by the common enemy does not require a refutation. It will not be expected that the King should stoop to refute calumnies and lies; the success of the treason has too clearly indicated their source. If the purchasers of a national property have felt alarm the Charter should suffice to reassure them. Did I not myself propose to the Chambers, and cause to be executed sales of such property? This proof of my sincerity is unanswerable. In these latter times my subjects of all classes have given me equal proof of love and fidelity. I wish them to know how sensibly I feel them, and that it is from among all Frenchmen I shall delight to choose those who are to approach my person and family. I wish to exclude from my presence none but those whose celebrity is matter of grief to France, and of horror to Europe. In the plot which they had hatched, I perceive many of my subjects misled and some guilty.

I promise—I who never promise in vain (all Europe knows it)—to pardon misled Frenchmen all that has passed since the day when I quitted Lisle, amidst so many tears, up to the day when I re-entered Cambrai, amidst so many acclamations.

But the blood of my people has flowed in consequence of a treason of which the annals of the world present no examples. That treason has summoned foreigners unto the heart of France. Every day reveals to me a new disaster. I owe it then to the dignity of my Crown, to the interest of my people to the repose of Europe, to *except from pardon the instigators and authors of this horrible plot*. They shall be designated to the vengeance of the laws by the two Chambers which I propose forthwith to assemble.

LOUIS.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

By a late arrival from Liverpool at Boston we have Paris news to the 7th of July.—Lewis the XVIII had entered the City on that day, and been proclaimed King.—The provisional executive and the legislative bodies, after making another constitution of the true Parisian cut and in the newest fashion, had dispersed.—Talleyrand was appointed the minister Sec. of State, and Fosche, duke of Otranto, late chief of the execu^{re} minister of the Interior, to the king. Napoleon had sailed with two Frigates for the United States, accompanied by marshal Ney, and many other of the principal men of France.

A PUBLIC DINNER

Was given on Thursday last, by a number of the citizens of this place, to Maj. Gen. Garneau, as a tribute of respect for his past public services.—Capt. John Fowler presided, assisted by Lewis Sanders, Esq. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were drunk, which are omitted for want of room, but shall appear in our next.

Victory in the Mediterranean.

New York, August 18.
Extract of a letter dated Boston, August 15. Arrived below the ship Cyrene, capt Emes, 45 days from Lisbon. While in the Tagus, Capt. E received the following letter from J. P. Hutchinson, esq. at Lisbon, being a letter he had received from Carthagena, dated June 20.

Yesterday arrived at this port, dismantled and almost a wreck, an Algerine frigate. She had been captured and reduced to this state by an American ship of war outside. We are this moment informed that another Algerine frigate has also been captured by the Americans and carried into Essaour anchorage on this coast, distant from here about 7 leagues east.

Capt. Emes, spoke, August 9, off Cape Sable, brig Shakespeare, Capt. Rand, who informed that he left Lisbon 6 days after us, and a confirmation of the above was received at Lisbon just before he sailed, by a Swedish vessel, who was in sight of Commodore Decatur's squadron when he captured three Algerine frigates, and two brigs were also captured at the same time. This information may be depended upon.

The Ontario sloop of war was blockading Algiers.

LOSS OF GUN-BOAT No. 152.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in this city, dated 31st July, 1815.

"It is with feelings of extreme regret, I have to report the total loss of Gun-Boat No. 152, Sailing Master John Johnson commander. She was struck by lightning in entering the North East passage of the Mississippi, which communicated to her magazine, and blew her up, by which most fatal accident, all her crew perished, except three, and they are dreadfully wounded. The weather was so extremely thick, that although but a very short distance from Gun-Boat No. 149, she could not be seen.

They heard an explosion, which they supposed to be a peal of thunder; nor did they discover their mistake till after the weather cleared off, when they learned the melancholy fate of their consort."

The number on board was 21.

Welcome from Dartmoor. On Sunday evening, (says the Boston Yankee) the British cartel ship Mary, arrived here with 208 prisoners from Dartmoor. A large English ship was to sail next day with 350. Several other vessels were in the Sound, and could take all that remained in prison, about 850 in the whole. We welcome to their native homes these gallant sons of America, who have cap-

ried their country's flag in triumph over the ocean. They are equally disgusted with the conduct of their late enemy, and that of his advocates in this country. A large portion of those arrived in the last cartels were IMPRESSED in time of peace. Of 255 which arrived in the Robert Taylor, one hundred and twenty-eight were delivered up from British ships of war! A positive proof of the statement of governor Strong's committee!

Gov. Strong's 16 Impressed American Seamen—

It may be remembered that two years ago, a committee of the Massachusetts legislature, made a very circumstantial report of the number of seamen, natives of that state, who had been impressed and detained in the British navy at the commencement of the war, and that this number was ascertained to be precisely sixteen. This statement, was incorporated into one of Governor Strong's executive communications; and these documents found their way into the Dartmoor depot, and excited the utmost indignation amongst the seamen. A billman was sent into the different yards to summon all the impressed seamen belonging to Massachusetts to rendezvous, when lo! instead of sixteen there were counted in that single prison about two hundred and twenty! How many were detained in other prisons, and on board the British navy, it is impossible to say. We derived the above facts from a respectable acquaintance who was a prisoner at Dartmoor at the time. So much for the veracity and patriotism of Gov. Strong and his legislative committee.

Albany Argus.

COMMUNICATION.

We feel a pleasure in announcing to the generous and liberal patrons of the Drama, in Lexington, that Tuesday evening has been fixed for the benefit of Mrs. Turner, who has ever been the favorite of the Lexington audience, and the great support and ornament of the Western Theatres. We are pleased to find that she has selected for the evening's entertainments, a very celebrated and justly admired comedy, in five acts, never performed here, called "The Way to Get Married"—a play replete with humor; the plot and incidents are fine, interesting, and highly amusing—and the characters masterly pourtrayed.—This piece certainly forms the brilliant author's numerous and popular dramatic works. As an masterpiece, "The Hunter of the Alps" will follow; drama, in two acts, written by Wm. Dimond, esq. author of the Founding of the Forest, Adrian and Orilla, &c. From the selection of the above pieces, the characters in which she will appear, with the talents of Mr. Collins, and the exertions of the company, we cannot but expect that the liberal encouragement which has been hitherto shewn the company, will certainly be extended to their first, ever pleasing and interesting performer.

A PATRON.

PLAY AND FARCE

NEVER PERFORMED HERE.

MRS. TURNER'S NIGHT

THEATRE.

MRS. TURNER, respectfully informs her friends and the patrons of the Drama, that her benefit will take place to-morrow evening, when she hopes to be honored with their attendance.

TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 5.

Will be presented a celebrated Comedy, in five acts, called

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

Tangent, Mr. Collins.

Dick Dashall, Jefferson.

Captain Faulkner, Morgan.

Toby Allspice, Lucas.

Caistic, Cargill.

Mc-Query, Ludlow.

Neel, Anderson.

Simon, Beale.

Julia Faulkner, Mrs. Turner.

Clementina Allspice, Blisset.

Lady Somell, Milner.

Not two blanks to a Prize. No Small Prizes

Stationary being all Floating.

STATUARY PRIZES AS FOLLOW:

1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to \$5000

do. 2d day \$500

do. 3d \$500

do. 4th \$500

do. 5th \$500

do. 6th \$500

do. 7th \$500

do. 8th \$500

do. 9th \$500

do. 10th \$500

do. 11th \$500

do. 12th \$500

do. 13th \$500

do. 14th \$500

do. 15th \$500

do. 16th \$500

do. 17th \$500

do. 18th \$500

do. 19th \$500

do. 20th \$500

do. 21st \$500

do. 22d \$500

do. 23d \$500

do. 24th \$500

do. 25th \$500

do. 26th \$500

do. 27th \$500

do. 28th \$500

do. 29th \$500

do. 30th \$500

do. 31st \$500

do. 32d \$500

do. 33d \$500

do. 34th \$500

do. 35th \$500

do. 36th \$500

do. 40th \$40,000

* The premiums of 5000 dollars for the 1st, 10th, 21st, 23d and 25th day, are each payable in part by 400 tickets, valued at 4000 dollars

The reserved tickets are 3,600 to 35,000;

At least 600 tickets will be drawn on each day.—Prizes subject to 15 per cent. discount will be paid sixty days after the conclusion of the drawing.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.

To be had of

WM. ROBINSON.

Sept. 1, 1815. 36

Sept. 2, 1815. 36

Sept. 3, 1815. 36

Sept. 4, 1815. 36



FROM AN ENGLISH PUBLICATION.

CURIOSITIES.

A Letter from Mr. Hedges, abroad—to Sir HANS SLOANE, in England.

Since you, dear Doctor, saved my life, To bless by turns, and plague my wife, In conscience I'm obliged to do Whatever is enjoined by you.

According then to your command, That I should search the western land, For curious things of every kind, And send you all that I should find; I've rang'd o'er earth, o'er seas and caverns, Men, women, children, towns and taverns, And greater rarities can shew, Than Gresham's children ever knew.

First—I've three drops of that same shower, Which Jove in Dana's lap did pour; From Carthage, too, the sword I'll send That brought Queen Dido to her end; The stone whereby Goliath dy'd,

Which cures the head-ach well applid; The snake-skin which, you may believe, The devil cast which tempted Eve;

A fig leaf apron, 'tis the same, Which Adam wore to hide his shame, But now wants darning; I've beside, The blow by which poor Abel died;

A whetstone wore exceeding small, Time us'd to whet his scythe withal;

The pigeon staff'd which Noah sent To tell him when the waters went;

A ring I've got, of Sampson's hair, The same which Dalilah did wear;

St Dunstan's tongs, which story shous, Did pinch the devil by the nose;

The very shafts, which all may see, Which Cupid shot at Anthony;

But what about the rest I prize;

A glance of Cleopatra's eyes;

Some strains of eloquence, which hung, In Roman times, on Tully's tongue;

Which long conceal'd and lost had lain,

'Till Cuper found it out again.

Then I've, most curious to be seen, A scorpion's bite to cure the spleen;

At Moore cur'd worms in stomach bred,

I've pills cure magots in the head;

With the receipt too, how to make'em;

To you I leave the time to take'em;

I've got a ring of Phobus' shrine,

Found in the bottom of a mine;

A lawyer's conscience, large and fair,

Fit for a judge himself to wear,

I've a choice nostrum, fit to make

An oath a Catholic may take;

In a thumb phial you will see,

Close cork'd, some drops of honesty.

Which after searching kingdoms round,

At length were in a cottage found;

An antidote, if such there be,

Against the charms of flattery;

I han't collected any care,

Of that there's plenty every where

But, after wound'rous labours spent,

I've got one grain of rich content.

From the Liverpool Courier.

CURE FOR THE CANCER.

SIR, Having lately met with the following particulars respecting a simple application, that is confidently asserted to cure a disease, for the removal of which the most painful expedients have hitherto been deemed indispensably necessary, I request you to give them a place in your paper, in the hope that some of your readers may be induced to make trial of the method there recommended, and communicate to you the result of the experiment. Should it prove as efficacious as the French practitioner asserts it to be, I need not observe, that to all who are afflicted with the cruel disorder in question the receipt must be of inestimable value. The celebrated Parisian actress Mademoiselle Cotta, lately underwent an operation for the Cancer. On this occasion Monsieur Ruelle published in the papers a receipt of a far less painful and more speedy cure for that disease, assuring that it will effect the radical cure of cancer in three days, and without surgical operation. "This remedy," says he, "consists simply in a piece of dough about the size of a small hen's egg, and a lump of hog's lard, the older the better, of the same dimensions. These substances thoroughly mixed, so as to form a kind of salve, must be spread on a piece of white leather, and applied to the diseased part." In confirmation of the efficacy of this remedy, M. Ruelle cites Mademoiselle Chattero, mother to the book-seller of that name, in the Palais Royal, who was about to undergo the usual operation, when a woman, who had been cured by his application, informed her of it. She joyfully availed herself of this remedy and, as the Journal de Paris asserts, was completely cured in the space of three days.

*Of excision. January, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-d

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tt

BLANK DEEDS, For sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to

DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.

Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-tt

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for stitching all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MILCHINE CARDS, FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warrantied of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

JOSEPH WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacture at

LEWIS SANDERS', Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-tt

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,
[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamental; centre pieces, plain or ornamental; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, on the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11-tt

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tt

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tonga, Door-Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupel for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tt

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every month, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

Watches & Silver Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of first rate Patent Lever, and Plain Gold and Silver Watches with a great variety of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

Also, manufactures and has on hand a supply of Silver Ware, of the newest and best patterns, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Cream Pots, Castors, Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tonga, &c. &c.

PHILIP GARRETT,

No. 144, Market street, Philadelphia

July 5. 28-8

Orders left with Tifford, Scott and Trotter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded and punctually attended to.

28-8

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